

Saturday, August 28, 1847.

Remember the Railroad meeting to-night. Every man interested in the prosperity of the city ought to attend.

FORT WAYNE AND MUNCIE TOWN RAILROAD.—A meeting was held in this city, on Monday evening last, to receive the report of the delegates appointed to attend the Muncie town convention. On motion, Allen Hamilton Esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas Tigar appointed Secretary. W. Rockhill Esq. and R. E. Fleming, delegates to the Muncie town convention, gave a detailed account of the proceedings of that body, by which it appears, that delegates were in attendance from Greenville, Bellefontaine, and other places in Ohio; and that the whole business was cut and dried before the convention opened. The arrangement was, that the proposed railroad, instead of passing from Muncie town, north, through our State to the Wash and Erie Canal at this point, should be carried through Winchester, Sidney, &c. to Bellefontaine, there to intersect the Sandusky City and Cincinnati Railroad. Mr. Rockhill moved that further action be postponed one month, in order to give the citizens of the north time to procure statistics and data, showing the advantages of the northern route, but this was voted down and the Bellefontaine route adopted, by a vote of 24 to 17—Dr. Cook, of Pendleton, who first called the attention of our citizens, to the subject of a railroad from Muncie town to Fort Wayne, voting against us, and in favor of Bellefontaine. Notwithstanding the unfavorable action of the convention, our delegates had every assurance that the citizens of Delaware, Blackford and Wells counties, were warmly in favor of the Fort Wayne route, and would cheerfully co-operate with us, in any efforts we might make to secure its accomplishment.

After hearing the remarks of our delegates, a lengthy and somewhat desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. D. H. Colerick, H. McCulloch, S. Hanna, S. Edsall and S. Stophlett participated. And then, on motion, a committee of six was appointed, to prepare suitable resolutions &c., and report them to an adjourned meeting to be held this evening.

H. McCulloch, S. Hanna, D. H. Colerick, W. Rockhill, P. Hoagland, and R. E. Fleming were appointed said committee.

By the action of the Muncie town Convention it will be seen that a crisis has arrived, and that we must immediately do something decisive, or we shall see the whole trade of the rich country south of us diverted from our market, and sent through Ohio to Sandusky City. We would recommend that steps be immediately taken for the formation of a company to construct a railroad from here to Muncie town, & that a suitable report be prepared, and agents sent to Boston, New York, &c., to enlist eastern capitalists in the undertaking. Measures should also be taken to oppose the application of the managers of the Bellefontaine scheme to our Legislature for a charter. If the matter was properly represented to that body, we cannot for a moment believe they would entertain a project for diverting so large a portion of the trade of our State from its natural outlet, the Wash and Erie Canal, to swell the coffers of a company in a neighboring State. Show the Legislature that we are in earnest, and that there is a reasonable prospect of our undertaking a railroad to bring that trade, through our own State, to find an outlet to the Lake, through our own canal, and they would never sanction any project for diverting it into Ohio. The people on the route are with us, and we see no reason to be discouraged at the result of the Muncie town convention. The schemes and intrigues of the speculators who controlled its action, will be signally defeated; and with proper exertion on our part, the trade of the south will be secured to Fort Wayne, which will yet become one of the most important places of business in the State.

BLUFFTON ROAD.—The remarks made at the railroad meeting, have had the effect of awakening our citizens to the importance of the trade to the south, and directing attention to the wretched state of the Bluffton Road, over which nearly all the travel from Wells, Jay and Blackford counties, must reach this place. A subscription has been entered into, which already amounts to nearly \$700, and will probably be increased to \$1000, as there are some merchants and others who are absent, who will doubtless subscribe when they return. A committee has been appointed to direct the expenditure, and the work will be commenced next week, under the superintendence of Mr. Stophlett. About seven miles of this road, lying in this county, are in an almost impassable condition; bridges are much needed over some of the streams. We hope our County Commissioners will, at their next meeting, make a liberal appropriation for the building of these, and then the amount of subscription, and the assistance which will doubtless be rendered by those living on the road, will suffice to put it in a tolerable state as far as the county line. We have every assurance that the citizens of Wells, will also make their road good to the same point, as soon as they find we are preparing to meet them.

The condition of this road is striking proof of the defectiveness of the Road Laws. Although it is one of the most important roads leading to this place, scarcely any thing has ever been expended on it, and it is probably one of the worst roads in the country. The road tax paid in this county amounts to \$9000 or \$10,000 per annum—a sum sufficient in a short time, under proper management, to make all our roads good, and yet under the present system, it is squandered away with little benefit to any, and our principal thoroughfares remain almost impassable, unless improved by individual subscription. We have heard two or three remedies proposed, either of which would at least mitigate the evil. One plan is, to take all the money paid into the county treasury for road tax, and pay it over to the township trustees, instead of to the road supervisors as at present, and let them appropriate

ate it on such roads as are of the greatest public benefit, or need working the most; allowing all who work out their tax, to do it under the charge of the supervisors as at present. Another idea, and one which we think would be found most beneficial, is to place one-half of the road tax under the control of the county commissioners, and allow them to appropriate it on the leading roads in the county, leaving the other half to be expended as at present. Last year it may be remembered that an additional tax of \$1 on every 80 acres of land and ten of twelve cents on every \$100 value of town property was levied, making the total road tax, two and a half cents per acre, on land, and 25 cents on each \$100 town property. It is this additional tax, which it is proposed to have expended on the leading roads.

It is evident our road laws are defective, and do not secure a judicious and economical expenditure of the large amount paid yearly for road tax. We wish to direct public attention to the subject, and shall be glad to publish communications from any who feel interested and think they can point out a remedy for the existing abuses. In the mean time, as the subject is one of vital importance, we trust it will not be lost sight of, and that application may be made to the next Legislature for such alterations in the road law as may be thought most advantageous.

STATE ELECTIONS.
North Carolina.—Six whigs and three democrats are elected to Congress—a gain of three. This is accounted for by the fact that the Legislature last year gerrymandered the State in such a manner as to secure the whigs a majority of the districts.

Alabama.—Five democrats and two whigs elected to Congress. Chapman, democrat elected Governor by a large majority. Both branches of the Legislature democratic—the House about two to one.

Tennessee.—Neil S. Brown, whig, is elected governor by about 800 majority. Five whigs and five democrats elected to Congress—one district to hear from. The whigs have a small majority in the Legislature.

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman is on a visit to the north, and at present is at Cape May; on his way he passed through Philadelphia, where his reception was most enthusiastic. Deputations have been sent from New York, Boston, and other eastern cities, to invite him to visit them. It is very evident that Mr. Clay, notwithstanding his numerous defeats, still has a firm hold on the affections of a large portion of the whig party, and if he is desirous of running another Presidential race, he will assuredly get the nomination of the whig convention. A few scheming leaders may be in favor of a more "available" candidate, but the mass of the whig party prefer Clay, and when the proper time comes all other whig candidates will be dropped.

Caution to Owners of Canal Land.—All tracts of Canal Land forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered at public sale in Logansport, on the first Monday in October next, unless previously redeemed. We shall publish the list in our next.

Mexico.—We have nothing later from Mexico this week. At the last accounts Gen. Scott was still at Puebla, but was expected to march for Mexico in a few days. Gen. Taylor, it was believed, would soon advance to San Luis Potosi. Lieut. Tipton of Logansport, died at Puebla on the 25th July.

In the Sentinel, two or three weeks previous to the election, we felt it our duty to caution the voters of this county against placing credit in any circulars, affidavits, &c., which might be issued on the eve of the election, and added that Mr. Ewing had great facilities for the manufacturing of such documents, having a notary public in his office. This remark was not intended by us as in the slightest degree to reflect on the character of Mr. W. Richardson, notary public, who is in Mr. Ewing's employ as a clerk, nor had we the slightest suspicion that such a construction would ever be given to it, even by those sharp-witted, keen-sighted critical gentlemen with whom our city so much abounds. It was therefore with surprise and regret that we learned a few days ago, that we were accused of insinuating by it, that Mr. Richardson was a mere tool to do the dirty work of Mr. Ewing, &c. Men, professing to be friends of Mr. R. had taken much pains to instill into his mind the opinion that such was our meaning and design, and as a natural consequence had unnecessarily lacerated his feelings. We owe it to ourselves, and it is a simple act of justice to Mr. Richardson to state, that we have no unkind feelings towards him, and that the paragraph in question was not intended by us in the slightest degree to reflect on him. Had we known at an earlier period the construction put on it we should have promptly refuted it. Mr. Richardson is, so far as we know, a gentleman of irreproachable character, and one who is not in the habit of interfering with matters which do not concern him, hence he felt the more aggrieved that such a wanton attack should be made on him, as this was represented to be. We hope this disclaimer will relieve him from all unpleasant feelings on the subject, and also show the public that we are incapable of acting so basely as to attack the character or reputation of an unoffending person, merely because he differed from us in politics, or was in the employment of a person whose elevation to political power we felt it our duty to oppose.

We do not think any one at all capable of appreciating a political paragraph could have put this erroneous construction on the sentence in question; the meaning is so plain and clear, when taken in connection with the rest of the paragraph, that it seems to us none but a very foolish or malicious person could have tortured it into an attack on Mr. Richardson. Such persons we would advise to think more and talk less; or if they cannot restrain their chattering propensity, at least confine its indulgence to subjects they can understand. Much trouble and ill-feeling might be avoided by following this advice.

Does the State Journal know there is such a paper in Fort Wayne as the Sentinel? We notice two or three articles copied from it into the Journal lately, and credited to the Fort Wayne Times.

National Convention.—The Guarany (Ohio) Jeffersonian recommends that the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, instead of Baltimore, as heretofore. We look upon this as a good suggestion, and should be pleased to see it carried out. The west is truly the home of democracy, and owing to the rapid growth and increase of the western states, and the steady onward pull of the tide of population towards the Pacific, Cincinnati is now a much more central point for a majority of the delegates than Baltimore. Another, and by no means the least advantage of the proposed change, will be found in the removal of the convention from the intrigues and machinations of the political wire workers and aspirants, in and out of Congress, who infest Washington City. We are decidedly in favor of having the convention at Cincinnati, or some other place in the west, and think if the western papers generally would urge the matter it might be accomplished.

MORE BANKS IN OHIO.—Stand from under Gov. Bebb has just issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of seven new banks, viz: The Loraine Bank in Elyria; Preble Co. Branch in Eaton; Farmer's Branch at Ripley; Mount Pleasant Branch; Harrison Branch in Cadiz; Farmer's Bank in Mansfield; and Seneca Co. Bank in Tiffin. The rapid extension of banks and banking facilities in Ohio must lead to an inflation of the currency and engender a spirit of speculation and extravagance that will ultimately end in another panic and crash. Sooner or later it must inevitably come, and the credit of Ohio Banks will be reduced to the same level and become almost synonymous with the Michigan Wild Cat Banks. We will not undertake to say that it is dangerous to attempt to take Ohio money, but we would warn our readers not to keep it on hand longer than they can help. Several papers in that state are already sounding the alarm, and predicting a speedy explosion of the overblown banking bubble.

We notice that some drunken loafers at Fort Wayne, have organized a society under the name of "Fathers of Temperance," for the purpose of "teaching men the art of using alcohol and living soberly," contending that "a glass of spirituous liquor, or a quart of beer may be used daily, without producing any excitement in the system beyond a healthy one. How many of the members will die with the delirium tremens, and fill a drunkard's grave, remains to be seen.—State Journal.

We notice that some miserable "loafers" at Indianapolis, use the columns of the State Journal to speak harshly and unjustly of the Fathers of Temperance at this place. What could have prompted such an atrocious paragraph we are at a loss to conjecture. Can it be that the writer is such a zealot to the total abstinence doctrine that he cannot treat those who differ from him with common courtesy and decency? Such fanaticism and intolerance disgrace the age in which we live, and do more to retard the cause of Temperance and render it unpopular, than all the efforts of rum-sellers and rum-drinkers combined.

The society of the Fathers of Temperance, instead of being organized by "drunken loafers," is composed of some of the best men in our city. The object of their association is a truly benevolent desire to serve the cause of temperance, and they hope in the new path they have struck out for themselves to pluck many, like brands from the burning, who could never be induced to join the total abstinence society. How many of these members will "fill a drunkard's grave, remains (as the Journal remarks) to be seen," and it also remains to be seen what will be the end of the man who penned the paragraph in the Journal. But of one thing he may rest assured, and that is—that most of members occupy a position in life of which he is totally unworthy.

ATTENTION!
The "Wayne Cadets" met at their Drill Room on Tuesday last, Capt. G. Rose presiding. Lieut. Saunders stated that the object of this meeting was to inquire what disposition had been made of the funds collected for the company. When upon motion of L. H. Price it was resolved that a Committee of Two be appointed to wait on J. C. Campbell and request him to make a written report of the amount of money he has in his hands, (collected from the citizens) on Tuesday the 31st inst. at 8 o'clock P. M., and hand them over to the proper authorities. The company will meet on Tuesday next, 8 o'clock P. M.

G. ROSE, Capt. BENJAMIN SAUNDERS, Sec'y pro tem.

Silas Wright in the Western States.—We find the following in the Albany Atlas: "A letter from a citizen of one of the agricultural counties of Western New York, which we received to-day, has the following passage:—'Having been a delegate to the recent Chicago Convention, and having traveled before and since through a large section of the West, I took the opportunity to learn the feeling in that quarter, as far as I could, on the Presidential question, and I can assure you I found it to be such as to strengthen my faith in the fact that Silas Wright must be the democratic candidate, in spite of lamentations at Albany and elsewhere.' I heard his name very frequently mentioned, and always in terms of the highest respect and approbation. In fact his defeat last fall, instead of having the effect intended by those through whose instrumentality it came, has had quite the contrary one, instead of diminishing his popularity or casting a reproach upon his name, it has served to increase the one and elevate the other. Never did he stand higher with the democracy of the Nation or among honorable men of whatever party. And then the manner in which he submitted to that defeat and retired to private life, has attracted the attention of a true American people towards him, and given him a position that will be envied by the loftiest minds in the Nation. How envied above the pigny by whom he was superseded, and the miserable factionists who have sought his destruction!"

The Next Steamer.—The next European steamer will be due at Boston about Wednesday. She has now been out some ten days. Her news will be of considerable importance, at least, so far as operations in breadstuffs are concerned. If the crops should continue to look as favorable as before reported, it will have a decisive effect, and prices will recede from the present standard. They are, even now, higher than we should suppose they would be, but markets at this season of the year can be controlled and forced for a short time by united and skilful operators. No one has been in market for some time at Rochester.—Buffalo Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool 4th instant, arrived at Boston on the 19th. There has been another wholesale tumble in breadstuffs; the particulars of which will be found below. Western Flour is now quoted at 27s to 28s 6d per barrel, and Indian Corn 26s to 30s per quarter. Not much change in Cotton.

The British Parliament has been dissolved, and new elections were going on, and resulting strongly in favor of free trade.
Liverpool, 14th August. At 10 o'clock A. M. a grain ship, the Western Cambria, 27s to 27s 6d per bbl; Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted sweet, 26s a 26s 6d, sour 21s a 24s; Richmond and Alexandria 25s a 26s; New Orleans and Ohio 23s a 25s. United States wheat, white and mixed, 8s 4s 2d per 40 lbs; red 7s 6d a 8s 9d; oats per 35 lbs a 2s 3d; barley per 35 lbs a 4s 3d; peas 48s a 49s; Indian corn, sound 26s a 30s per quarter; unsound and heated 20s a 24s; Indian corn meal 14s per bbl.

In the London Corn Market, on Monday, a reduction upon wheat of 8s a 10s per quarter took place. We have no quotations to give of yesterday's transactions. Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they show a complete triumph of free trade principles. Lord John Russell, who will form the new Cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London.

On the subject of the harvest continues highly encouraging, and every where promise is most abundant yield. It has already been begun in several of the Southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats, and barley, are universally healthy; and the potato, notwithstanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the disease of last year, is affected to a very insignificant extent. The same is the case in Ireland.

Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing in Ireland, but by a strange anomaly, outrage still continues to reign. The accession of the prelate, priesthood and gentry of the country to the old Ireland party, are large, and the weekly contributions of the aristocracy to the cause of a large proportion of the people will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at this election. The remains of Mr. O'Connell were embarked at Dublin on Sunday, on Sunday, where they arrived the following day.

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been detected at Rome.—The object of the conspirators, was to assassinate the Pope, and to massacre the citizens, and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals, with exalted civil and military officers, have been discovered to have been abettors.

Several sanguinary battles have been fought between the Russians and Circassians—the former being defeated with considerable loss. Switzerland is threatened with a revolution. The Lutherian band, or Catholic League have armed themselves, but are likely to be suppressed.

CANADA RAILROAD.—The Canadians are pushing ahead their great western railroad from the Niagara River to Windsor, opposite Detroit, and including a branch to Port Sarria at the foot of Lake Huron. Maj. C. B. Stuart, of Rochester, gives notice to contractors in the Railroad Journal, of the letting of one hundred and fifty four miles of the road.

Canadian enterprise, that until the last few years has laid dormant, is now fully awake. Our neighbors have heretofore passively resigned the great carrying trade of the lake into American hands, but now they are putting splendid and fast boats, and other craft, into commission, and got up quite a rivalry in the passenger carrying by their route. Ten or twelve years ago, we would have been amazed at the idea of a Canadian crossing the river to the entire length of the lake, before a mile of our had been built along our own shore, but faith! they are doing it! Success to such honorable and spirited competition in the race of improvement, say we!—Buffalo Courier.

"Real Estate owned by the Government" of the United States.—Under this caption the Boston Post publishes an article, including a letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury, in which it is shown that Mr. Gillett is making arrangements for the sale of the real estate which has fallen into the hands of the Government from its debtors, in recent sections of the country. The Union says: "Our inquiry, we learn that the proposed sale will embrace lands in nearly every State in the Union, including large tracts in Texas. Most of these lands are wild. Still there will be valuable farms and city lots, some with and others without buildings, included in the sale. Some of the Southern States have a large tract of the very best quality. Schedules of these lands are expected to be completed in about two weeks, and will appear in the papers of this city. The lands in each State will be advertised in one or more local papers, so as to allow the greatest possible opportunities for sale. The bidders will probably be invited to bid by the middle of September, and when accepted, and the money paid, deeds conveying the interest of the United States will be prepared, executed, and acknowledged by the Solicitor, and forwarded to the purchaser free of expense."

Sale of Dead Letter Contents.—We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, that on the 16th ult., was sold by auction in Washington at least a cartload of contents of dead letters and bundles.

Among the many articles, were a beautiful badge made of brass seed; fish-hooks and lines, stockings, gloves, lighters, hair razors, and straps; in a box of boxes, were seeking for beads, aprons, spectacles, suspenders, gold buttons, bead bags and purses, miniatures, gold and brass breast-pins and rings, a pack of cards, a box of tools, (rather small) silver crucifixes, handkerchiefs, book-markers, candles, from a yard to a fathom; pattern; medicines, from a box of gold pills to a box of pills, and a bottle of Ball's sassafras. Books including two copies of "Mother Goose," and a dozen Bibles and Testaments, in German and in English; prayer books, Graham's Magazine, grammars, sheet music, &c. A Dutchman's pipe was in the collection of a rustic; also a garment, similar to a robe de chambre, with a black velvet belt, sawed fast, and trimmed at the edges with gold paper. It was doubtless a theatrical costume, intended for an amateur. Who would think such masses found their way into the mails?—St. Louis Republican.

TAX INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—During the past few months, it is supposed that several millions of hard money have been withdrawn from circulation in this part of the country, and sent off to Mexico and other distant places. And yet it is not only not missed, but money never was plentier or cheaper than now; the banks are never better; business never so good, and more prosperous. So much for the reviled and misrepresented independent treasury.

Suppose the public funds to be in the possession of the banks, as of yore; and suppose, as would of course be the case in such an event, these three or four millions had been withdrawn from these institutions, and sent off to Mexico, or some other distant place, and yet it is not only not missed, but money never was plentier or cheaper than now; the banks are never better; business never so good, and more prosperous. So much for the reviled and misrepresented independent treasury.

From the St. Louis Revue of the 17th.
Latest from New Mexico and the Plains.
MOKE OUTBREAKS, AND INDIAN MURDERS.

By Sergeant G. N. Coville, of the Laclede Rangers, who arrived yesterday, we learn that more disturbances have taken place in New Mexico, since the night of the 28th June, than in any other part of the country. The hopes of Genl. Horne's campaign were stolen from the camp near Las Vegas, and on the 28th, Lieut. Brown, with privates McClellan and Quisenberry, and a Mexican guide started in pursuit. Not returning next day, as expected, suspicion arose that they had been murdered, and on the 5th July, a Mexican woman came in and stated that three Americans and a Mexican had been murdered and burnt. Maj. Edmundson, who was in command at Las Vegas, put on a strict guard, allowing no ingress or egress, and succeeded in taking three Mexican prisoners, whom he examined separately; but their stories not agreeing, he took severe measures with them, and although one of them said he had heard the mass the Sunday before of the murder of three Americans and one Mexican, and that their brains were burnt near Las Vegas, Maj. Edmundson ordered his men to be ready to march at twelve, that night, expecting to reach Las Vegas before morning. He had 29 mounted men, and 33 on foot, and a 12lb. howitzer. It was necessary, however, for the mounted men to go ahead, which they did, and daylight the Major found himself at the town, from which the Mexicans were fleeing, and killed six mortally wounding several others.

All the remainder, some fifty, were taken prisoner for a short time, the prisoners were for a short time, he stated that two of the murdered Americans were burnt, but that Lt. Brown, having had a cross on his neck, they supposed him to be a Catholic, and had hid him in the rocks, where the body was subsequently found by the Major. They also found the ashes of the other two.

A great camp of property that had belonged to the murdered men, were found in some of the houses; also, some articles which had been lost by our troops in the fight of May 26th, in the Red River Canon, showing, as also appears by some confessions made, that Mexicans were concerned in that fight. The Major ordered all the houses to be burned in which were found any articles of the murdered men; also those of persons who were known to have been concerned in the murder—leaving sufficient to shelter the women and children.

On the Major's return to Las Vegas, confessions were made by several of the prisoners, showing widely extended conspiracy. Some letters which had been found also show the same thing.

A great camp of one of the companies of Lieut. Col. Willock's battalion was attacked before daylight, on the morning of the 6th July, and five men killed—Lieut. Larkin; privates Wright, Owens, Mason and Wilkinson. It is said that some of the party who made this attack spoke English.

Col. Brown ordered in all the detachments to Santa Fe, in apprehension of a general insurrection. Mr. Coulter met Lieut. Love on the Cimarron; he is, by this time, in the Mexican settlements. Capt. McNair's company and Col. Easton's battalion were met at the Fort, on the Arkansas, near the Caches. A day or two before, some eighteen or twenty men of Col. Easton's company had crossed the river for wood, when they were attacked by Indians and eight killed. Our informant had not an opportunity to get the names of the unfortunate men; five belonged to Capt. Barnes' company, he thinks, and three to Capt. Paul's. Three others were wounded mortally.

Other companies, wagon trains, &c., were met at different points along the road.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—The Albany Evening Journal says—"Virginia, through her John Tyler, and his Secretary, began the scheme of annexation which involved us in a war with Mexico. The responsibility of having the United States become involved in a war with Mexico, is the original cause of our being involved in a war with Mexico." If President Polk aided in perfecting the scheme of annexation he has only carried out the scheme which, according to their own claims, was originated by the functionary elected by the Whigs, and a scheme too, against which Mr. Clay, the great embodiment of whig principles, personally had no objection. It was the Whigs who went for "Tyler" therefore, without a why or a wherefore.

Let us, then, hear no more about President Polk's unconstitutional war. He would have prospered recreant to his country had he not prosecuted vigorously the war in which he became involved. No matter if it had been provoked by measures originated by men placed in power by the Whigs, even, and against which their leaders had no personal objections.—N. Y. Globe.

Disposition of Troops.—Col. Gorman with four companies of the Indiana Volunteers, passed up the Rio Grande on the 25th ult., on the Big Hatchee; Lt. Col. E. Demont, with two companies, on the 25th, on the Col. Hunt, and the remaining four were then on the Col. McKee, at the mouth of the river, all bound for the camp in Indian territory. The regiment is a body of one thousand strong, and has suffered a loss of but four men since leaving Indiana.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.—The following letter, said to have been written by General George H. MILLARD, FILLMORE is spirited and direct. "The writer settles the question of conscience involved, in the true spirit of a major general:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
My Dear Sir:—I have received the two letters (one from the Rev. Mr. Angier, and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck) asking, on several grounds the discharge of James Thompson, a private in the second regiment of volunteers. I have, since his enlistment, reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his term, and should be released, if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation—military discipline highly favors reformation. 2d—He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and a better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but I am not at all disposed to imbibe conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be made he can be discharged on a surgeon's certificate to that effect—but if he has only turned coward, we have ample means of punishing him if he should, when ordered, refuse to fight. I return the letters you enclosed, and remain,

My dear sir, with great esteem,
Yours, truly,
HON. M. FILLMORE.

The following, which we find in an exchange paper, affords a pretty fair indication of the mental calibre of the whig member of Congress from our Frst District.
Judge Elisha Embree, whig candidate for Congress against Mr. Owen in the Indiana District, is a "rich" moralist and logician; he says "young people, under age, have no right to marry without the consent of parents or guardians. Texas, at the time of annexation, was a part of the Mexican republic, and had no right to annex her without the consent of her guardian, Mexico. But I am in favor of keeping her now we have got her."

STATE CONVENTION.—It has hitherto been the custom of the democratic party in this State to hold a convention at Indianapolis on the 8th of January preceding the Presidential election, to select the electoral candidates, and to appoint delegates to the national democratic convention, to nominate suitable candidates for President and Vice President. We have not, as yet, seen any demonstration by the democracy of this State towards this measure, nor have we any evidence that it is the desire of any portion of the party to deviate from the course which has been usually pursued. A convention, in which every portion of the State should be represented by delegates chosen for that express purpose, is certainly the fairest and most equitable mode of selecting candidates. It is true that the electoral candidacy is not always a desirable position; but it is one that it is important should be filled with proper persons, as upon their exertions depends in a great measure the success of the Presidential candidate.

The last convention in the sixth district appointed a delegate to attend the national convention; but (we believe) as no other district has appointed delegates, and as it is not probable that they will now hold conventions to do so, the most proper mode, it seems to us, would be for the State convention to make the appointment.

In our opinion, it is none to soon for the democracy of the State to begin to agitate this matter. If we are to have a convention, it should be known, and we know of no better mode of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, than for the democratic newspapers of the State to give their opinions on the subject; whatever is done, let it be done understandingly. A convention where more than half the counties of the State are represented, is worse than no convention at all; and if we desire to enter into the next Presidential contest presenting a united front, let us secure ourselves the prestige of victory by having a convention fairly representing the views and feelings of the democracy of the whole State.

Now, more than on any previous occasion, union, harmony, and mutual concession needed, when efforts are making by designing and ambitious federal demagogues to overthrow democratic principles under the hypocritical cry of "unity of party."

We have made these remarks with no wish to dictate, but merely to call the attention of the democratic press to the subject, pledging ourselves to abide the will of the majority.—New Albany Democrat.

"The Democrat is mistaken. This (the 10th) district has appointed its delegate; so has the 9th; how many others may have done so, we are unable to say."

Per the Sentinel.

THOUGHTS OF AN EVENING.

Days of the past! Days of the past! Whither down, ah! whither down,
Dreams of the past! Dreams of the past! They with flowers so richly strown,
Oh! let me look back to those blest hours,
Where Paradise lay in my fragrant bowers;
Then we roamed through the copse and dale,
Here plucking a flower, there chasing a bee;
Still eagerly peeping in every nook,
And the ivy festoons over the brook.
Hoping, yet fearing, each moment to find,
Some little vestige of the Fairy kind.
Then, from the side of the silvery stream,
Where the fishes danced in the sun's rich gleam;
Then wander at will mid these vistas green,
Where the birds sang forth from their leafy screen.
Till weary with chasing from flower to flower,
The butterfly home to its evening bower,
We'd homeward turn, with no lingering pace,
To bask in the sunshine of one dear face.
Oh! gentle the words, and sweet was the tone
Of our own dear Mother, in days by gone.
IDA.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, August 28, 1847.

Wheat, 70 a 75; Flour, 4,00 a 4,25; Oats, 14; Corn, 30; Rye, 30; Barley, 43; Beans, 75; Peas, 50; Potatoes, 20; Onions, 50; Green Eggs, 50; Dried Apples, 75; Butter, 8 a 10; Pork, 2,50 a 2,75.
Toledo, Aug. 24.—Wheat, 87 a 92; Flour, 4,50; Corn, 45; Salt, 1,30.
Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Flour, 4,87 a 5,00; Wheat, 90 a 97; Corn, 53; Oats, 31.
New York, Aug. 21.—Flour, Greenes, 5,71 a 5,81; Western, 5,50 a 5,75; Wheat, 1,20 a 1,30; Corn, 74 a 78; Clover Seed, 7,00 a 7,25; Ashes, pots, 5,12; Pearls, 8 a 8,12.

Extract of a letter written at Danvers, Grand River, C. W. April 24, '46.
My wife has been afflicted for a number of years with general dropsy; about a year past it increased to an alarming state, so much that her limbs at times have swollen to one third over the natural size. The disease continued to reduce her strength, and she was unable to get up, and at last she was confined to her bed. I had heard of your medicine, and I came to the conclusion that her case was quite hopeless. When your Vegetable Lithonitric Mixture was recommended, I concluded that I would try once more, and by so doing I found it successful in curing. After using two large and one small bottle she believes herself entirely cured. I give you this testimony hoping that it may prove a benefit to those who may be afflicted with the same disease, and that they may try it and find relief—and I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Vaughn the inventor of this medicine.

JARIUS COOK.
This letter was handed to the Agent for the sale of this Great Remedy in Danville, Canada West. Reader go to the Agent in the place, ask for a pamphlet concerning C. C. Vaughn's Veg. Lith. Mixture, his advertisements are in our columns.

From the Kenton Republican.
I. Z. St. John's ART BILIOUS PILLS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that these very valuable pills have found their way into our midst. We are somewhat acquainted with their virtues, and hesitate not in recommending them to the public.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.—Dr. Osmond's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. The following extract from the farmer and emigrant's Hand Book, published by Messrs. Appleton and Co., New York. In chapter 8, page 235, the author speaking of Fever and Ague, remarks:

"There is a most valuable medicine sold in most of the Western cities, which we can conscientiously recommend for Fever and Ague, and other bilious diseases; it is the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, which is prepared by Dr. Osmond of New York, who has made the bilious diseases of the West his special study. We are so tired to those medicines usually called patent, but we have had ample opportunities of knowing the invaluable effects of the Cholagogue in bilious cases."

The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the Cholagogue, arises from its prompt and healthy action upon the blood, cleansing it from bile and restoring it to purity. Thus striking at the root—its tendency is not simply to suppress disease, but to remove the cause, on which it depends. It is equally adapted to all ages and all conditions of the system.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Swedish bark Iduna.—On Monday evening last, the Iduna, a Swedish bark, bound to this port, reports that on Monday morning, 9th inst., at one o'clock, the weather foggy, he came in contact with the Swedish bark Iduna, from Hamburg for New York, with 200 persons on board, and that the bark sunk in thirty minutes after the collision. The Iduna was immediately sent to his boat to the rescue, and with one boat from the bark, picked up 34 persons—172 perished. Among them was Capt. A. F. Nordberg.

Laborers Wanted.

15 Or 20 Laborers wanted to work on the Bluffton Road, employment will be given for four to six weeks. Apply immediately to S. STOPPLETT, Superintendent.
Fort Wayne, Aug.

